

**A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF OXYRRHYNCHOUS CRAB
FROM THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA**
(Crustacea, Decapoda, Brachyura) (1)

by John S. Garth
Allan Hancock Foundation
University of Southern California

A remarkable new spider crab has been collected in deep water off the west coast of South America on at least three separate occasions: off northern Chile by the "Mar Chile II" in July, by the *Stella Maris* in August of 1962, and off Perú by the *Anton Bruun* in October of 1965, in depths from 70 to over 500 fathoms (126 to 900 meters). A recognizable photograph has appeared without identification (Menzies & Chin, 1966, fig. 6C) and the crab has been reported under an incorrect name with further illustration (Núñez, 1967). In order to set matters straight and to provide a host name for an associated commensal polychaete, a preliminary description of the new genus and species is given. A complete account with detailed drawings will appear in the Report on the Brachyura of the *Anton Bruun* Cruise 11, now in preparation.

Family MAJIDAE

Genus LOPHOROCHINIA, new genus

Carapace broadened and rounded posteriorly, branchial regions inflated, meeting but not fusing on mid-line; cardiac region obscured. Rostrum double. A prominent preorbital spine; intercalary spine absent; eye retractile against postocular cup. Basal antennal article moderately broad; antennal flagellum visible dorsally at side of rostrum. Merus of outer maxilliped broadened and rounded anteriorly, forming an effective closure to the similarly produced opening of the efferent branchial channel.

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Legs slender and cylindrical; cheliped of adult male elongated and robust. Abdomen seven-segmented. Male first pleopod pisiform (see Garth, 1958, p. 249). Type species: *Lophorochinia parabranchia*, herein described.

Allied to *Rochinia* A. Milne Edwards, from which it differs in the swollen branchial regions, which meet along the mid-line but do not fuse, and in the expanded merus of the external maxilliped, which serves as an operculum for the greatly enlarged excurrent opening.

Lophorochinia parabranchia, new species

Fig. 1.

Leucippa pentagona Núñez, 1967, p. 39, pl. 1, fig. 1; pls. 2 and 3.

Not *Leucippa pentagona* Milne Edwards, 1833.

Type. Female holotype, AHF N° 658, and 5 males and 14 females, paratypes, from off Callao (Perú) Lat. 10°52'S, Long. 77°53'2W, 459-509 meters; 25 October, 1965; **Anton Bruun** Station 140. Seven males and 10 females paratypes, from off Pta. Patache (Chile) Lat. 20°48' S, Long. 70°21' W, 282 meters; 25 July, 1962; "Mar Chile II" Station 45.

Measurements. Female holotype: length* 52,7 mm, width 49,0 mm. Male paratype: length* 65,5 mm, width 62,0 mm.

Description. Carapace smooth and glistening, sparsely clothed with fine setae, pitted anteriorly, greatly swollen posteriorly, and provided with spines or spinose tubercles as follows: four on the gastric region, (two in the mid-line and two lateral) one intertidal, one on each hepatic region, and five on each branchial region. Spine, at widest part of carapace, projecting outward and upward, connected with anterior branchial spine by a blunt ridge; a similar but sharper ridge connecting hepatic spine with postorbital. Rostrum one seventh length of carapace, basally broader than long, consisting of two slightly divergent horns deeply cleft by a V-shaped sinus. Preocular spine well developed; postorbital process a shallow cup. Branchial regions inflated medially, meeting but not fusing along mid-line, bringing epibranchial pair of spines into close approximation and obliterating cardiac region. Basal antennal article with a blunt spine at anteroexternal angle, antennal flagellum visible at sides of rostrum in dorsal view. Buccal area expanded anteriorly into two vaulted arches; merus of maxilliped broadened and rounded anterolaterally, serving with the similarly flattened carpus as an operculum to the excurrent opening.

Chelipeds of adult male robust, merus trigonal, carpus rounded with an internal crest, manus crisply carinate above and below, dactyls gaping for basal two-fifths, a tooth in gape, meeting for distal three-fifths, edges denticulate. Cheliped of female no more robust than other legs and shorter than any of them; fingers considerably shorter than palm. Walking legs cylindrical, slender, hairy, those of first pair longest, others diminishing regularly in length.

Abdomen of both sexes with seven segments.

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* Including rostrum.

inclusion of the Chilean material, and to Dr. Robert J. Menzies, Chief Scientist, **Anton Bruun** Cruise 11, for permission to publish this preliminary description in advance of the official Cruise Report.

Resumen

Un nuevo cangrejo-araña proveniente de las aguas profundas, frente a las costas del Norte de Chile y Perú, ha sido colectado en tres diferentes ocasiones. Una fotografía del mismo, sin identificación alguna, se publicó en un informe sobre una de las expediciones. En otro informe se le asignó un nombre incorrecto. Con el propósito de evitar futuras complicaciones y de proveer un nombre para el mesonero de un poliqueto asociado, el cangrejo, que está relacionado con **Rochinia**, se describe aquí como **Lophorochinia parabranchia**, nuevo género y nueva especie.



Fig. 1

References

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